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President Ronald Reagan greeting President Li Xiannian.

U.S.-China Accord Is Approved

Beijing to Get Nuclear-Power Technology

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan approved an accord Tuesday allowing the sale of U.S. technology for nuclear power to China. The approval came hours before the president welcomed China's president, Li Xiannian, to the White House.

Mr. Reagan, using Chinese phrases, told Mr. Li that U.S.-China relations should be in the spirit of "hu jing, hu han" mutual respect, mutual benefit."

"By our common opposition to aggression, we are not only enhancing our mutual security but bolstering world peace as well," Mr. Reagan said, in an allusion to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, 74, who was oper-

ated for intestinal cancer July 13, looked fit but slightly pale and was a bit hoarse. He supported the elbow of Mr. Li, who is 76, at the welcoming ceremony.

The ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House lasted only about half as long as usual, and each man remained seated as they spoke, although they stood for both national anthems.

Mr. Li, speaking in Chinese at the ceremony, said to Mr. Reagan that he was "very happy to see that you are recovering so fast." He added that he was making the first visit to the United States by a Chinese president in order to deepen mutual understanding.

The two leaders then moved into the White House for a half-hour private session that included Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, and Mr. Li's top aides.

They were to discuss a broad range of issues, including the status of Taiwan, the nuclear technology agreement, and U.S. trade and family-planning policies.

On Taiwan, a senior administration official said that "new ideas have to come from the Chinese people on both sides" of the Formosa Strait. He said the United States continues to reject the idea, earlier suggested by Beijing, that

the government's authority, prag-

ian refugee camps outside Sidon. Sidon's representative in the Lebanese parliament, Nazib Bizi, said earlier this week that the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, was pouring money and arms into the camps. Ail el Helweh and Miye Miye. They have a total of 22,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Bizi charged that Mr. Arafat was trying to turn the camps into power bases in southern Lebanon and provoke a conflict with local Moslem forces, which are backed by Syria.

The witnesses said that return fire from Moslem militiamen in Sidon said they had intercepted two container trucks driven by Jordanians trying to smuggle arms into the area.

The trucks apparently came from the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, which is dominated by a pro-Arafat Moslem militia opposed to Syria.

After Tuesday's shelling, port officials said the Roule's seven-man crew was rescued and three members were taken to a hospital with injuries. The seven-man crews of two other vessels in the harbor, identified as the Lebanese ship GRC and the Panamanian-registered Manda, were also taken off.

Firemen said the blaze on the Roule was out of control and that the ship was in danger of sinking.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Widespread Fraud Reported in Haiti Referendum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — There is evidence of widespread fraud in a referendum on the presidency of Jean-Claude Duvalier, according to opposition leaders and journalists who observed the voting Monday.

The Haitian government denied there had been any irregularities. Officials said the results, which were not expected before Tuesday night, would show an overwhelming victory for the Duvalier regime.

At voting places visited by foreign reporters on Monday, there was no pretense of secret balloting, and many people said they had voted several times. Unlike during recent elections for the legislature and mayors, voters' fingers were not dipped into dye after they had voted.

In Port-au-Prince, the capital, about a dozen persons crowded around a reporter outside the city hall polling station, and most said they had voted more than once.

Jacques John, a 28-year-old tailor, said he voted eight times, all "yes." His wife, Rosman, said she voted six times.

Grégoire Eugene, a 60-year-old lawyer and one of the leading critics of the government, said that poor, illiterate people were being transported by bus from one voting place to another and were casting numerous ballots.

Throughout the morning, packed buses were seen bringing people to vote at city hall and then taking them away. Journalists who followed one bus said it had stopped at three other polling

places where the same passengers also voted.

There were no outside observers of the election process. The United States, which has been pressing Mr. Duvalier to make his rule more democratic, sent a single representative.

The ballots consisted of white rectangles of typing paper with a printed sentence explaining that the referendum dealt with constitutional changes, including a law regulating the organization of political parties. Voters were asked to vote "yes" or "no" whether the entire package should be accepted.

The package includes the continuation of the institution of the president-for-life, by which the Duvalier regime is perpetuated with numerous ballots.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Contest for Political Loyalties Divides Chinese in U.S.

By David Holley
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The voices of hundreds of children rang through the Chinese Confucius Temple School of Los Angeles on a recent morning as young immigrants, refugees and U.S.-born Chinese-Americans received lessons in Chinese.

Classes at the Chinatown school emphasize Chinese language and culture — especially Confucian morality — rather than politics, said Johnny Chang, the principal.

But books for its 1,000 students are gifts of Taiwan's government, "so it can't be avoided that they have a bit of political content," he said. "They introduce more about things on Taiwan and less about the mainland."

The school is run by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, the leading pro-Taiwan organization in Chinatown in Los Angeles.

The lessons taught there represent the struggle among the Communist government in Beijing, the Nationalist government in Taipei and the Taiwanese independence movement for the support of ethnic Chinese in America.

This contest permeates Chinese community life throughout the United States. Many newspapers, bookstores, political associations, language schools, churches, businesses, television networks, social clubs — even some restaurants — can be classified by where they stand.

"This struggle goes on every day, in this restaurant, this community, this state," said Dennis Wong, a pro-Nationalist clan association leader, as he sat in a San

Francisco restaurant. "Taiwan wants to keep the loyalty of the overseas Chinese, and the mainland wants to take it away."

The conflict has roots in the history of the Chinese Communist revolution of 1949 and on newspaper racks in Chinatowns across the United States this month: a new overseas

in provincial and linguistic distinctions among ethnic Chinese.

Cantonese speakers from South China, for example, have no ancestral roots in Taiwan and little reason to support the Taiwanese independence movement. If they or their relatives have suffered under communism, they may support the Nationalists in Taipei. But if they visit their native villages and feel pride in China's accomplishments, they may leave the other way.

Competition between Beijing and Taipei — through organizations such as the temple school, with its Taiwan-oriented presentation of Chinese culture — exacerbates the differences.

Both governments view overseas Chinese as potential sources of investment capital and technical expertise, as well as having some influence over U.S. government policy. Taipei would like students and scholars from China more temporarily in the United States, while Beijing

seeks support for reunification of Taiwan with the mainland.

The latest weapon in this battle appeared

on newspaper racks in Chinatowns across the United States this month: a new overseas

edition of the Chinese Communist Party's official People's Daily.

The eight-page paper, edited in Beijing but printed in San Francisco and New York, uses old-style Chinese characters now abandoned in China but generally family familiar to overseas Chinese. Ideological articles are trimmed and extra emphasis is placed on features about life in those parts of southern China that have sent disproportionate numbers of emigrants abroad.

The new edition constitutes a "bridge" linking overseas Chinese with their homelands that "will play a very great role" in promoting the reunification of Taiwan with the Chinese mainland, asserted Maurice Chuck, founder and editor in chief of the San Francisco Journal, which prints the paper for distribution in western North America.

The 1980 U.S. Census counted 812,178 ethnic Chinese in the United States. 37 percent of them native-born Americans, with 325,882 living in California.

Before President Richard M. Nixon's trip to Beijing in 1972, ethnic Chinese in the United States were overwhelmingly pro-Taiwan.

With U.S. diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China in 1979, growing numbers of Chinese diplomats, students and scholars came to the United States at a time when China was promoting moderation at home and increased contacts abroad. Chinese-American institutions with ties to Beijing began to prosper.

Immigrants from Taiwan are deeply divided by a split between the native Taiwanese, who speak their own dialect of Chinese, and Mandarin speakers who fled the 1949 Communist victory on the mainland.

Since its retreat from the mainland, the Kuomintang has ruled Taiwan under martial law, denying significant political power to the Taiwanese who constitute 85 percent of the island's 19 million population. It is illegal in Taiwan to support either communism or Taiwanese independence.

It is in the Chinese-language press that some of the keenest political competition can be seen.

The Chinese Daily News, the largest Chinese-language paper in the United States, is a key pro-Kuomintang institution. It was founded in 1975 and claims a circulation of about 100,000.

The San Francisco Journal, where the new overseas edition of the overseas People's Daily is printed, was founded by Chinese-Americans in 1972. Its purpose is "to promote normalization of U.S.-China relations and to promote understanding of China," said Diana Hong, the general manager.



A funeral Tuesday for 15 victims of unrest in South Africa drew more than 25,000 mourners. Police patrolled the service, in KwaThema township, near Johannesburg.

In Warsaw, A Reassured Regime Turns to More Repressive Policies

By William Drostak
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — As the fifth anniversary of the turbulent August that created the Solidarity trade union revolt nears, the Polish government is confidently pursuing harsher, more restrictive policies in the belief that it has divided the opposition.

Since the visit to Warsaw in April by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, General Wojciech

NEWS ANALYSIS

Januzelski's government has carried out several stern actions, including food price increases, longer prison terms for dissenters and new controls on academic freedoms.

The timing does not surprise specialists on the Soviet bloc, who believe that Mr. Gorbachev insisted on a crackdown.

While Polish disdain for the Communist authorities seems as profound as ever, the harsh measures have provoked few signs of unrest. The mood seems more sullen than angry.

The subversive response has stemmed in part from the continuing disarray in the leadership of the Solidarity movement over which strategy to follow in challenging official policies.

While some opposition spokesmen believe it is inevitable that economic troubles and public dissatisfaction with communism will erode the government's authority, prag-

matic leaders such as Lech Walesa believe that Solidarity, which is officially banned, must stop being solely a protest movement and come forward with practical social and economic proposals.

The Solidarity underground recently called upon supporters to boycott the Oct. 13 elections to the Sejm, or parliament. But opposition figures have argued in favor of participation, if only to test the government's offer to permit election of some non-Communist independents to the 460-seat assembly.

"Part of Solidarity wants to grab whatever slice of power it can get right now, while another part says it is only a matter of time before the government will be brought to its knees," said a Western diplomat.

"As a result, you have something to do in restoring order.

The debate, however polarizing, demonstrates the vibrant life within the political underground. Even if the government maintains the upper hand in enforcing policy, the opposition continues to stimulate and set the pace for political thought. The clandestine press still exists, with newly published tracts, and Radio Solidarity occasionally on the air.

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Jaruzelski Plans To Visit UN in Fall

United Press International

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, will attend the opening of the United Nations General Assembly this fall, his first visit to the West since taking power in 1981, the government announced Tuesday.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

441 Being Held In South Africa; Tutu Asks Blacks To Stop Killings

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

KWATHEMA, South Africa — Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, pleaded Tuesday with black township residents to stop killing fellow blacks accused as government collaborators. The police announced that they had arrested 441 people since South Africa declared a state of emergency on Sunday.

Among those arrested was Molly Blackburn, 53, a member of the opposition Federal Progressive Party and a leader of the women's welfare group Black Sash, which aids blacks. She is the most prominent white to be detained in the current crackdown.

At least two more persons were killed as unrest continued in townships outside the cities of Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, police said. The report did not give the names of the townships where incidents had occurred.

The police released the names, race, sex and home city of the 441 they said they had detained under the sweeping emergency proclamation. But unofficial sources in Johannesburg said they believed that several dozen more people had been rounded up Tuesday.

The first political funeral since the emergency was declared, Bishop Tutu denounced both the government and its opponents who resorted to killing as "sellouts." The funeral, for 15 victims of the recent black unrest, was held in KwaThema township near Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu warned that he and his family would leave South Africa unless blacks heeded his call to stop murdering other blacks.

Referring to the killing Saturday in neighboring Duduza of a woman accused of being a police informer, Bishop Tutu told a crowd estimated at between 25,000 and 50,000, "If you do this again, I will find it difficult to speak out for our liberation."

Many of the blacks killed by blacks were people identified as working for the government either as police officers, local councilmen or priests.

Bishop Tutu and another Anglican bishop, Simeon Nicoune, saved the life of an accused collaborator

(Continued on Page

Personality Cult: Gorbachev Says No to Communist Tradition

By David Binder
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the Soviet Union, where the first "cult of personality" was created for Lenin more than 60 years ago, the practice of exaggerated veneration is in disuse, on orders from on high.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, has discouraged "automatically laudatory phrases," says Paul K. Cook, the State Department's senior Soviet expert.

Mr. Gorbachev has banned the use of "head of the Politburo" — not a legally valid title, but one frequently used in the past, Mr. Cook continued, as "an early step on the path to the cult."

But the kind of cult that Stalin built for Lenin and later for himself is alive and well along the edges of what Stalin used to call the "Socialist camp," fostering smaller avatars in the persons of Fidel Castro in Cuba, Kim Il Sung in North Korea, Todor Zhivkov in Bulgaria and Nicolae Ceausescu in Romania.

Each presents himself more or less as a deity in his national firmament, and Mr. Kim and Mr. Ceausescu even seem to be entertaining the idea of keeping power in the family. Mr. Kim is evidently bent on passing the torch to his son, Kim Jong Il, and Mr. Ceausescu seems similarly inclined toward his son Nicu.

In Eastern Europe since 1956, when Nikita S. Khrushchev un-



Nicolae Ceausescu



Fidel Castro



Kim Il Sung



Todor Zhivkov

veled some of Stalin's worst deeds, the cult of personality has been officially denigrated.

But in North Korea, President Kim, 73, is routinely described as the "Great Leader." His birthplace is a national shrine and giant statues of him dominate the landscape. He is described in the 25 volumes of his collected works as the "great thinker and theoretician" who inspired nearly every mental and physical accomplishment of his country for 40 years.

In Biran, birthplace of Mr. Castro 57 years ago, is not a pigeon

shrine, but the stations of his revolutionary march to Havana already are.

The "Maximo Lider" appears on Cuba's 1, 10, and 20 peso notes.

Mr. Ceausescu, who is 67, has a shrine at his birthplace in Scornecesti, inaugurated since he came to power two decades ago. His call was slow in building, having to displace the incipient cult of his predecessor, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

In Mr. Ceausescu's first year in power, many rural Romanians did not know that Gheorghiu-Dej had

died much less the name of the successor.

But in time, he published 25 volumes — entitled "Romania on the Road to Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society" — and could count on party agitators to see to it that his speeches were interrupted with cheers of "Ceausescu — Peace!" "Long Live Ceausescu!" "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu Triumphs!"

Having covered himself with other honors, he was inducted July 12 into the most prestigious scien-

tific body, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In Bulgaria, Mr. Zhivkov, who is 73, has governed for more than three decades, one of the longest tenures in 13 centuries of Bulgarian history. The country's newest autarky leads from the capital to his hometown of Pravets, in the Balkan Mountains, where his family home is visited by every grade-school class.

Mr. Zhivkov's statue dominates the main square and a museum depicts scenes of his life. His sayings are

being collected in 29 volumes. To be sure, there have been other notable cults in Communist countries. Mao in China with his little red book, Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, and Enver Hoxha in Albania, whose collected works numbered 40 volumes before he died in April. Walter Ulbricht had a try at it in East Germany before he was deposed in 1971, as did Hungary's Matyas Rakosi, Czechoslovakia's Klement Gottwald, and Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh.

But none of these cults of living personalities surpassed the model set by Stalin, who rewrote official Soviet history, had a city renamed Stalingrad (now Volgograd), and other "Stalin" cities in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Now would it seem that heretical remarks about the current personalities bring the stern retribution common in Stalin's time — execution or slow death in labor camps.

It has usually taken at least a dozen years in power to promote a personality cult. Leonid I. Brezhnev had been at it for only a few years when he died in 1982 and little remains of that venture.

His successors, Yuri V. Andropov and Konstantin U. Chernenko, died before cults could get started. So it is too early to tell if the overweening personality cult is a permanent thing of the past in Moscow, and merely a passing phenomenon in the fringes of the Communist world.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Is Said to Favor 2 Arabs on List

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday that two names on a list of Palestinians proposed for participation in Middle East peace talks would be acceptable to Israel, an official said.

The Israeli official said that Mr. Peres, addressing a closed parliamentary committee, did not say which of the seven delegates proposed by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization were favored by Israel.

The Israeli radio said that Mr. Peres was referring to Hanan Seifan, editor of the Arab newspaper Al Fajr, and Faz Abu Rahme, former head of the bar association in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Peres said last week that the entire list, which included members of the PLO and the Palestine National Council, the PLO's legislative arm, was unacceptable.

Ethiopian Jews Win Israeli Concession

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Ethiopian Jews, who have expressed anger not being fully recognized as Jews in Israel, will no longer be asked to take a symbolic conversion bath, the country's chief rabbi said Tuesday.

The statement, after a meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the two rabbis, Avraham Shapiro and Mordechai Eliash, followed weeks of protests by the 15,000 immigrants, many of whom arrived in secret amifs in January and March. Mr. Peres intervened in the dispute after hundreds of the Ethiopian Jews journeyed to Ben-Gurion Airport last week, saying that they had been humiliated by the rabbis and wanted to emigrate.

Like other Jews the Ethiopians will still be required to prove that they are full-fledged Jews before marrying, and rabbis might demand that they take a *mitzvah*, or ritual bath, then.

Malaysia to Barricade Thai Border

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Malaysia plans to build a barricade of concrete walls in some areas and barbed-wire fences in others along the 375-mile (600-kilometer) Thai-Malaysian border, Muis Hitam, deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, told parliament Tuesday.

Malaysian security patrols and special forces will be stationed along the barricade, Mr. Hitam said. It is aimed chiefly at keeping out Communist guerrillas from southern Thailand and at preventing the smuggling of drugs, firearms and other items from Thailand into Malaysia.

The northwestern link will be a concrete wall about 15 feet (4.57 meters) high in Perak state near Krott. Mr. Hitam called the project a "positive move accepted by both countries" and said that Malaysia and Thailand have reached complete understanding about it.

Court Rejects Greek Publisher's Suit

ATHENS (AP) — A civil court, citing a legal technicality, has dismissed two suits involving a journalist's accusation that an Athens newspaper publisher had links to the KGB, it was announced Tuesday.

George Bobolas, the publisher of Greece's largest-circulation paper, Ethnos, had filed a suit seeking \$379,000 in damages from Paul Anastas, a Cypriot journalist who works as an Athens-based correspondent for The New York Times and the Daily Telegraph of London. Mr. Anastas had published a book alleging that Ethnos was published in cooperation with the disinformation department of the Soviet intelligence service.

A \$1.5-million countersuit was filed by Mr. Anastas. In dismissing the suits in May, the court said they should have been filed in criminal courts that judged earlier cases involving the two men.

Austria Readies List of Tainted Wines

VIENNA (Reuters) — Government officials were drawing up a list of Austrian wines illegally doctored with a chemical used in automobile antifreeze, three months after the scandal broke.

The list was being prepared Tuesday as authorities exchanged recompenses over the apparent delay in taking action. Some called for the resignation of Agriculture Minister Günther Haider. The list was expected to be sent to the governments of Austria's nine provinces, which will be asked to distribute it immediately and warn the public against drinking the wines, a Health Ministry official said.

The wines contain toxic diethylene-glycol, which can cause kidney damage. Tainted wines have also been found in West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Poland and North America. Wine from 38 firms in the provinces of Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria, the Tyrol and Vienna were expected to appear on the Austrian list.

U.S. House Tries to Keep Budget Cuts

WASHINGTON (UPI) — House Democratic leaders decided Tuesday to propose a resolution that would bind all spending bills to the version of the U.S. budget that it has passed.

The resolution, which will be voted on Wednesday, is viewed as certain to pass. It is intended to protect the cuts the House has approved for the budget regardless of whether a compromise is reached with the Senate. Both chambers have approved budgets that would reduce the deficit by \$56 billion in fiscal 1986, but a compromise committee has tried unsuccessfully for more than six weeks to reach agreement on specifics.

Top congressional leaders from both parties were planning to meet with White House officials in an effort to break the impasse.

Pentagon Calls Rammimg an Accident

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department on Tuesday backed off from an earlier suggestion that a Soviet truck may have purposely rammed a U.S. military car carrying three Americans in East Germany two weeks ago. A spokesman said the incident now appears to have been an accident.

The spokesman, Fred Hoffman, said U.S. and Soviet military officials had met after the July 13 accident, which prompted a U.S. protest. One American soldier was injured slightly in the incident, which occurred on a public highway northeast of East Berlin.

"We're still looking into the matter," Mr. Hoffman said. "But there have been discussions with the Soviets. Indications are that the incident may not have been intentional." He declined to elaborate.

'Busiest Office I've Ever Worked In' Handles Woes of American Travelers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The calls are funneled to a room on the fourth floor of the State Department, from all over the United States and around the clock, half a million of them a year.

A husband is missing in Thailand. A son is out of money in France. A sister has died in Brazil. A business partner has been arrested in Egypt.

The calls are taken by the Office of Overseas Citizens Services, which acts as an intermediary between relatives and friends of American travelers and U.S. embassies and foreign governments.

With more than 16 million Americans living abroad or expected to travel abroad this year, the office's staff of 75 is one of the busiest in Washington, particularly at the height of the summer tourist season.

Many callers seem on the verge of panic. The officials who field the calls try to calm them down and then to solve the problem at hand. This is done by contacting U.S. diplomatic officials abroad or the government of the country concerned or both.

The office was called on to relay information to families of the hostages aboard the jetliner hijacked last month in the Middle East.

James P. Callahan, a press officer, said the staff worked day and night and called the families of each hostage twice a day, even when there was no information to relate. The office was also flooded with calls from tourists wondering whether airports they were planning to use were safe.

Another official, Thomas P.

In Beirut, Shi'ite Gunmen Flock to See 'Rambo' Film

Reuters

BEIRUT — The American film hero Rambo, a virile war veteran who takes bloody vengeance in Vietnam to win the release of imprisoned U.S. servicemen, has enchanted the Moslem militiamen of West Beirut, despite its pro-American message.

After the Beirut airport hijacking incident, in which Moslem militiamen guarded U.S. hostages, President Ronald Reagan joked that he would know what to do next time: Send Rambo.

In "Rambo, First Blood — Part II," Sylvester Stallone is a Vietnam War veteran who returns to Southeast Asia to rescue U.S. prisoners of war. Abandoned by U.S. officials while on his mission, Rambo shoots, bombs and gatovets scores of Vietnamese to free the Americans and salvage what he sees as America's lost honor.

In Beirut, Shi'ite Moslem militiamen are flocking to the Estral theater, where a billboard of Rambo, festooned with weapons, towers above Hamra Street, where Rambo.

Mohammed Sweid, a film critic for As Safir, a leftist daily newspaper, said Beirut audiences responded overwhelmingly to Rambo's personality and would tend to overlook his Cold War politics.

"What fascinates people here," Mr. Sweid said, "is that Rambo believes only in his gun, only in himself, that everything in his world is done by brute force." Politically, the critic said, Rambo is "an American messiah. The U.S. has been seeking him ever since the hostage crisis in Iran. But in military terms, he is a fighter's idol."

Widespread Fraud Is Seen In Haiti Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Port Elizabeth and charged with having attended an illegal political meeting last week in a nearby black township.

The arrest occurred an hour before she had been scheduled to

meet three former U.S. cabinet members, Cyrus Vance, Robert McNamara and Donald McHenry, who are visiting South Africa as part of a group sponsored by the Ford Foundation. She made a court appearance and was released on bail of 100 rand (\$53).

The police also raided the Johannesburg headquarters of the South African Council of Churches and United Democratic Front, the country's largest anti-apartheid movement, arresting one person there and seizing records the station television network reported.

Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth are the two major cities covered by the emergency declaration, which designates 36 districts as areas where the police and other security forces are given extraordinary broad powers to arrest and hold people indefinitely, seize property and close down opposition groups without judicial review.

The ballots were printed in French, a language that is used by about only about 10 percent of Haiti's six million people. The universal language of Haiti is Creole, a mixture mainly of African dialects and archaic French with some English and Spanish. (NYT, AP)

Reagan Approves Pact With China To Sell Nuclear Power Technology

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington should act as an intermediary.

The dominant issues in Tuesday's talks were expected to be relations with the Soviet Union, China's modernization effort and the mutually cautious plans to lower trade restrictions.

The United States did \$6.5 billion in trade with China last year. A projected \$6 billion in nuclear power sales could be opened to U.S. bidding under the new pact, which was signed last Tuesday.

The president was briefed Tuesday morning by Mr. Shultz and his national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, before he approved the signing of the U.S.-Chinese nuclear agreement.

The accord sets up a legal framework for the sale of nuclear reactors to China for peaceful purposes and stipulates that no material or equipment shall be used for nuclear explosive devices or any other military purposes.

The pact was initiated during Mr. Reagan's visit to China 15 months ago, but was held up because of intelligence information that China might have assisted Pakistan in its efforts to develop a nuclear-weapons capability. Both China and Pakistan have denied the reports.

In his briefing, the senior U.S. official said that China has undergone a "very substantial change" in its attitudes toward preventing the spread of nuclear weapons in recent years.

The Chinese, he said, made a public commitment to nonproliferation of nuclear arms in January 1984, and repeated it in May 1985, and again in January 1986.

"It's not written down in the agreement, but it is absolutely clear to China" that U.S. cooperation in nuclear matters will cease if the terms of U.S. law are not met, he said.

The treaty must be submitted to Congress, but will automatically take effect after Congress remains in session continuously for 90 days without both houses passing a resolution rejecting the pact.

Mr. Reagan's meeting with Mr. Li came one day after he nominated Winston Lord, until recently the president of the Council on Foreign Relations, to be U.S. ambassador to China.

Mr. Hudson, 59, is expected to win confirmation by the Senate to replace Arthur Hummel.

■ 15 Companies Seek Sales

Fifteen U.S. companies have sought authorization to sell nuclear power equipment and services to China. The New York Times reported.

A government official said Monday that the companies are seeking to sell reactor vessels, engineering and design services, pumps and other hardware to China, which plans to build 10,000 megawatts of

nuclear generating capacity by the year 2000.

The Energy Department has approved 24 proposals by the companies for sales to China during the last two years, but none has been completed because the State Department has not concurred.

At the White House on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes, denied that pressure from businesses had played any part in the approval of the pact.

The spokesman, Fred Hoffman, said U.S. and Soviet military officials had met after the July 13 accident, which prompted a U.S. protest. One American soldier was injured slightly in the incident, which occurred on a public highway northeast of East Berlin.

"We're still looking into the matter," Mr. Hoffman said. "But there have been discussions with the Soviets. Indications

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

New Tactics on Japan Surplus

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone joined the flow of Japanese visitors to Europe to defend his country's economic performance. In Washington it has long been the habit to blame most U.S. ills on Japan. Late there has been a chorus of disapproval from Europe too, as governments seek to apportion blame for poor achievement.

Despite this bashing, Tokyo is relatively unashamed. It advises its partners that the fault lies in themselves that they are debtors. With better knowledge of the Japanese market, their frustrations would vanish.

The fog of trade war — thickened now by deeds as well as words — is needlessly dangerous. True to the habits of war, the declarations of commanders on either side contain truth and falsehood. But both sides may have chosen the wrong ground for battle.

The problem is vast. Japan is currently amassing a trade surplus of about \$50 billion a year. This means that it is keeping the living standard of its own citizens about 4 percent lower than it need be. By the same token, it is depriving other countries of an important number of jobs. The deficit corresponding to Japan's trade surplus falls mainly on the United States, but is painful for Europe, too. There should be some surplus; otherwise Japan could not contribute to the development of the Third World. But too much is too much.

Japan says that in a highly competitive market, American and European exporters are not making enough effort. Not enough of them speak Japanese; the Japanese maintain. But how many of these exporters speak Finnish? Finland is a country with which they are able to keep tolerable balance. The Japanese argument won't entirely wash.

Europe and America, on the other hand, allege that the problem lies in Japan's deep-rooted protectionist policies — its tariffs and other barriers, the particularly complex standards imposed before any product can

cross its borders. Argument is then bogged down on the minutiae of import controls. Japan repeatedly announces programs to make the way of the foreign salesman easier. None of them have much effect, and Mr. Nakasone's latest seems unlikely to prove the exception. Reduce a tariff by, say, 20 percent and you are lucky if this reduces the price of the foreign product to the Japanese purchaser by 2 percent — a margin easily swallowed by a minor fall in the yen or by higher profit for the Japanese distributor.

To instruct the Japanese bureaucrat to reduce his resistance to foreign goods, or to ask the consumer to look a little more kindly on them, is likely to produce a polite yawn. Japan is still psychologically attuned to a form of economic chauvinism, which is why the public accepts a system of standards that deprives it of choice just as much as it encumbers the foreign exporter.

Japan ought to relax its import barriers, but no exporter should expect this to produce a quick change. Mr. Nakasone's action will have limited effects because — like Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher — his power over his party and the executive is incomplete. What is needed is broader economic action.

Why does Japan consign so much of its output to the outside world rather than to satisfying its own needs? Why has growth in recent years depended so heavily on exports, not sales at home? Because, under present conditions, its citizens are encouraged to save too much of their incomes and the government does not offset this by lowering taxes or raising its spending on the basic facilities — roads, homes and hospitals — that Japan sorely lacks. Here, rather than in the piecemeal reform of import policy — is where Japan's main immediate effort should lie. And it is here that, recognizing Japan's susceptibilities, the United States and Europe should concentrate the discussion.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Taking First, Tentative Steps to Arab-Israeli Peace

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Middle East is stirring. There has been a new atmosphere for six months or more reflecting a mounting sense that it is time to try again for an Arab-Israeli settlement. Now, movement has begun — tentative, but more specific than anything that has happened since the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in 1979.

Soviet interest in restoring relations with Israel is the latest, most significant sign. Moscow has not confirmed details of the meeting between the two ambassadors in Paris last Tuesday, reported by Israeli radio. But there was no attempt to deny the meeting. Nor was there any sign of special irritation at the leak.

The Russians have realized that their hope of influencing any peace talks requires them to be on speaking terms with both sides. With Andrei Gromyko out of the way, opening the scene implies that Moscow takes seriously the possibility of a diplomatic engagement between Israel and Jordanians and Palestinians.

By raising the possibility of renewed large-scale emigration of Soviet Jews, Moscow can work to head off opposition to enlarged peace talks from angry Israeli hawks and their American supporters. The same

actions, reported by the Israelis, were to make sure the emigrants stay in Israel instead of moving on to the United States, and to half anti-Soviet propaganda that is focused on this issue. They would be as easy as chicken soup for Israel to digest, though they could scarcely please adamant Arabs.

The condition for diplomatic relations, broken after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, would provoke more controversy in Israel. But it is very modest compared with the previous Soviet requirement of withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967. It calls only for "progress" on the Golan Heights issue, and hints that a compromise border in the area annexed by Israel might be negotiated with the Syrian government.

Soviet Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov told Israeli Ambassador Ovadia Sofer that his omission of the West Bank and Gaza in the context of withdrawal was "not by chance."

All this adds to the mystery of the sudden trip President Hafez al-Assad of Syria made to Moscow a month ago. Mr. Assad may have been told that the Russians intended to move as needed to get into peace talks and

talks before he is left behind, instead of just trying to break them up.

Meanwhile, Kuwait has announced that it is suspending its generous annual subsidies to Syria, Jordan and the PLO on grounds that they are not actively fighting Israel.

This is an excuse. The Kuwaitis have been badly shaken by a series of bombings and an assassination attempt on the emir, obviously reprisals for his steadfast refusal to release Shabab terrorists convicted of attacks on the U.S. and French embassies.

It is a message that time is running short for established Arab leaders, whatever their politics, facing the tides of militant, violent fundamentalism. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt felt obliged to imprison fundamentalist leaders and shut down their

important Cairo mosque because of calls to overthrow his government.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has sent word to Moscow saying the Russians would be welcome participants to the Middle East "peace process" if they want to move it forward and recognize Israel. This is wise and prudent.

Failure to seize opportunities and to rely instead on war to break deadlocks has been the tragedy of the Middle East. There are still people on all sides who argue that only guns can be trusted. Of course, they can be trusted only to kill. A period of great delicacy and difficulty is beginning. The highest courage is to dare peace. Those who do deserve support, even if they must side along in cautious ways. Results are, after all, more important than bold postures.

The New York Times

But Prospects Are Bleak For Any Real Progress

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — Sandwiched between the Lebanese chaos and the Iran-Iraq war, can the latest initiatives for peace in the Middle East, symbolized by the Jordanian-Palestinian proposals and the subsequent Peres plan, be anything more than new diplomatic "tricks" leading nowhere?

Present conditions are significantly different from those that led to the signing of the Camp David agreement between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. At that time, both Egypt and Israel were governed by comparatively strong leaders. And the United States was also willing in 1977 to exercise its full influence and concentrate all its energy on working out a Middle East peace formula under the Carter administration.

But today, none of these positive factors is present. On the Arab side, the three main actors involved have three incompatible approaches to the peace-making process.

First, Syria has sufficient strength and self-assurance to play a regional role and could probably, like Egypt, engage in a peace process if it wanted to. But in reality, Syria is more interested in securing control of Lebanon

than in engaging in protracted peace negotiations with Israel.

Second, King Hussein of Jordan is certainly sincere in his attempt to negotiate with the Israelis. He knows that time is running short and that it may be his last chance to negotiate the fate of the occupied territories. But at the same time, he is keenly aware of Jordan's limitations. In King Hussein's mind, the sharp deterioration of the PLO's position since their defeat in Lebanon means that he can negotiate from a position of strength with the Palestinians. But this self-assurance is counterbalanced by his need to deal prudently with the Syrian government.

Third, the Palestinians themselves — the PLO in particular — are too weak and divided to accept to enter into any meaningful process of negotiation. In the Arab world, those who want peace are not those who can implement it. The reverse also is true.

Israel's political spectrum is also divided. Prime Minister Shimon Peres, given the domestic limitations of his National Unity coalition government, has probably gone as far as he can in the recent talk of peace negotiations. He has argued, with

some shrewdness and courage, that it is better to negotiate with him than with a later, and possibly more conservative prime minister.

But Mr. Peres lacks the charisma and the decisiveness with which to overcome Israeli divisions and fears. Still obsessed by the security of their country — despite its military superiority in the region — the Israelis are also too concerned with the deterioration of their economic situation, and too preoccupied with existential debates on the meaning of the Zionist ideal to engage in negotiation with their Arab neighbors.

Embarking on a process toward such negotiation would imply for Israel giving back most of the territories captured in 1967. Moreover, the

Europeans, now more economically independent from the Middle East because of new oil discoveries, appear either indifferent or cynical about any peace moves.

Paradoxically, the main actors involved in the first stirrings of a peace initiative this year, Mr. Peres and King Hussein, are closer to each other than were Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in 1977. They probably share the same belief that time is running short for valid negotiation, but neither can risk, or has sufficient strength, to consider moving forward.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

West's Optimistic Attitude To Gorbachev Misplaced

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — After almost a decade of embarrassingly weak leaders, the Soviet Union finally has a strong spokesman prepared to set a fairly specific course. Unfortunately, there is nothing in Mikhail S. Gorbachev's record or in his recent statements and actions to suggest that rapprochement with the United States is among his top priorities.

The optimistic conventional wisdom in America holds that Mr. Gorbachev's determination to put his own house in order will lead the Russians to behave in a more "civilized" manner abroad. This is a sadly mistaken view. Indeed, order Gorbachev-style may prove quite contrary to American interests and principles.

For example, not one of the individuals selected by Mr. Gorbachev for promotion to the Politburo and the central committee secretariat come from outside the traditional party apparatus. None has a reputation as an advocate of a market-oriented economic reform, internal liberalization or greater openness to the West. Indeed, these newcomers are known primarily for their ruthless efficiency. A record number — three out of 13 Politburo members — have worked for the security services.

Consider Andrei A. Gromyko's replacement as foreign minister, the tough cop from Georgia, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. As Georgian minister of internal affairs, he collected information incriminating his party superiors and removed them on charges of corruption. As party first secretary of Georgia, he was most memorable for his vigorous anti-corruption campaign and brutal crackdown on dissent. His innovative use of television to build a popular image was complemented by flattery — flattery, even by Soviet standards — of who ever reigned in Moscow.

The conventional wisdom that sees him as a mere implementer of Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy may also be mistaken. If the general secretary wanted his foreign minister to be merely an obedient servant, he could have promoted any one of a number

of faceless foreign bureaucrats. Instead, he chose a dynamic and imaginative party functionary. Like his choice of colleagues, Mr. Gorbachev's substantive policies have been marked by vigor and toughness rather than open-mindedness. He harps on the urgent need for radical economic reform. But like his predecessors, he has yet to go beyond generalities. Meanwhile, the Kremlin is busy imposing its no-nonsense style on the Soviet economy. Alcohol abuse is being attacked. Corrupt officials find themselves under fire and discipline is being strengthened.

None of these steps address the fundamental structural problems of the Soviet economy, but they may temporarily halt the country's economic decline. They may also allow Mr. Gorbachev to put off painful choices between guns and butter — to improve military capabilities without squeezing the consumer too much.

Recent statements by the Politburo leave no doubt that its first concern is to remind the world that the Soviet Union is a global power second to none. There is a feeling in Moscow that the United States took advantage of the Soviet Union during the last decade of deceptively leadership. To Soviet leaders, cutting Ronald Reagan down to size seems both sound policy and a way to redress their badly damaged pride.

Already, despite an essential continuity, Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy has been marked by a more assertive, even belligerent, tone.

The Soviet position on "star wars" research has hardened considerably since Konstantin A. Chernov's reign. Most recently, on June 26, Mr. Gorbachev threatened to "reassess" Soviet participation in the Geneva arms control talks unless Washington changed its approach.

The Russians have retracted hints, made during the Chernenko period, about establishing an informal linkage between East-West trade and Jewish immigration.

• Harassment of the U.S. military



mission in East Germany has increased.

The murder of Major Arthur Nicholson Jr. in March was followed this month by the deliberate ramming of a U.S. military vehicle.

• At the time of the hostage crisis in Beirut, the Soviet media accused Washington of planning to invade Lebanon. Moscow has also charged that United States was behind last month's Air India disaster and the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India in October.

The Soviet Union has increased its military and diplomatic pressure on Pakistan. Soviet combat jets have invaded Pakistani airspace so frequently that Washington felt compelled this month to rush 100 Stinger ground-to-air missiles to Islamabad.

• The Russian leader has upgraded the Soviet commitment to Nicaragua, pledging \$200 million in aid.

Mr. Gorbachev is interested in terms, but he wants it on his own terms. He is less interested in diplomacy than in creating "objective realities" that will force America to become more accommodating. To this end, he has offered an olive branch to Beijing and announced a trip to Paris that he hopes will drive a wedge between America and its European allies. He would like to use Western European pressure to soften the U.S. stance on arms control.

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Arms Talks Deadlocked Over Which Side to Blame

By Don Cook

GENEVA — From Stockholm to Vienna, negotiations on arms-control and security questions are dead in the water, with only meager hopes that the planned November summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, might start the engines turning. After two rounds of the new nuclear arms talks in Geneva, high-ranking American officials no longer talk a more active role in the region and reluctant to take the necessary risks which hold diplomacy requires.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, leaders are more preoccupied with the possible consequences of the Iran-Iraq war, the rise of Islamic fundamentalism and by the drop in the price of oil than by the Palestinians.

The situation is not helped by the lack of external pressures. The United States, after its frustrating experience in Lebanon, is unwilling to play a more active role in the region and reluctant to take the necessary risks which hold diplomacy requires.

Paradoxically, the main actors involved in the first stirrings of a peace initiative this year, Mr. Peres and King Hussein, are closer to each other than were Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in 1977. They probably share the same belief that time is running short for valid negotiation, but neither can risk, or has sufficient strength, to consider moving forward.

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The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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peace

Care more because of
arrows in government
minister Shimon Peres
told word to Moscow: we
would be welcome
us to the Middle East
"if they want a
reward" and recognize his
wise and prudent
to seize opportunities be
in war to break down
the tragedy of a
There are still people
the meeting went off well."

Sikh Leader, Gandhi Meet To Revive Punjab Talks

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held talks Tuesday with a Sikh leader, Harchand Singh Longowal, in an effort to end the three-year crisis in Punjab state.

A spokesman said the two leaders met without aides for 30 minutes at Mr. Gandhi's office and were to hold further talks.

He quoted both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Longowal as saying of their talks: "The meeting went off well."

Mr. Gandhi consulted senior cabinet colleagues before the talks, which followed a 17-month stalemate in negotiations between the government and the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, of which Mr. Longowal is president.

Talks were broken off before Feb. 14 last year, nearly four months ago that troops entered the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, to remove Sikh extremists. At least 600 and as many as 1,000 Sikhs died in the assault.

It is the first time since Mr. Gandhi took office eight months ago that he has met Mr. Longowal. Their meeting was seen as a breakthrough in the government's hopes for peace in Punjab.

The Akali Dal began a campaign in August 1982 to back its demands for political autonomy and religious concessions in Punjab, where most of India's 14 million Sikhs live.

The demands also include a greater share of river waters flowing through the state and the transfer to Punjab of the state capital Chandigarh, which is currently shared with the neighboring state of Haryana.

The Akali Dal protests coincided with growing violence provoked by a Sikh extremist campaign for a separate Sikh state.

Five months after the assault on the Golden Temple, India Gandhi was assassinated by two Sikh bodyguards. The murder set off rioting in Delhi and north Indian states in which at least 2,000 people, mostly Sikhs, were killed.

Mr. Gandhi said two weeks ago that he welcomed Mr. Longowal's efforts to ease tension among Sikhs and Hindus in Punjab.

Mr. Longowal also has welcomed the government's moves for peace but has said his party still has outstanding demands, which include the dismantling of special courts set up to try suspected Sikh extremists in Punjab.

Mr. Gandhi's spokesman, H.Y. Sharada Prasad, said Monday night he could not say whether a decision had been made on whether to extend the court's term. The results were due to expire Tuesday.

Mr. Longowal has said his party will meet next month to decide whether to begin a new peaceful campaign. Sikh extremists have continued attacks on Hindus and prominent members of Mr. Gandhi's ruling party in the Punjab.

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Harchand Singh Longowal, a Sikh political leader, right, meeting Tuesday with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi to discuss unrest in the Punjab, where most Sikhs live.

Soviet Said to Step Up Afghan Raids; Insurgents Fire Rockets Into Kabul

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet aircraft have been carrying out heavy bombing attacks against Afghan insurgents in the strategic Panjshir Valley and, in turn, insurgents have been firing rockets into Kabul, the capital city, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats said they had received fragmentary reports that So-

viet planes began bombing the rebel-held upper part of the valley, north of Kabul, about 10 days ago what appeared to be a move to counter an offensive.

Western diplomats reported last week that guerrilla attacks on government military positions in Panjshir had turned into a major offensive in the valley, which overlooks the main highway from Kabul north to the Soviet border.

The Soviet Embassy in Kabul was hit by rockets three times this month and six or seven Soviet soldiers were killed there July 2, according to reports.

Other accounts said that Afghan crews of helicopters operating near the Pakistani border were grounded for several days after seven Afghan Air Force personnel defected July 13 in two Soviet-made Mi-24 gunships.

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INSIGHTS

Spies in U.S. Navy: Experts See Vanity, Not Just Money, as Factor

By Philip Shonan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal officials and intelligence analysts say that John A. Walker Jr. passed Navy secrets to the KGB in an elaborate scheme that apparently involved espionage training in Austria and the use of Soviet couriers in Washington.

In their most extensive account of how they believe the espionage operation was carried out, officials said that Mr. Walker, arrested May 20 after FBI agents said he attempted to give a Soviet agent classified documents, almost certainly dealt with several agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, in what they say was a 20-year spying career.

Intelligence analysts speculated that Mr. Walker was awarded a high rank in the Soviet armed forces, probably the Soviet Navy, and received decorations for his information. "He might very well have tried on his Soviet uniform," said Robert T. Crowley, a retired senior official of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Walker has been indicted on espionage charges but has pleaded not guilty.

While details remain sketchy, the authorities say the KGB asked Mr. Walker, a retired Navy warrant officer, to make frequent trips to Vienna where he would pass along secret information collected from other members of the purported navy spy ring.

Vienna, they said, was also where Mr. Walker probably received training in the techniques of espionage. For security reasons, they said, there appeared to have been few, if any, recent face-to-face meetings in the United States between Mr. Walker and Soviet agents.

Intelligence analysts said they believe that a Soviet diplomat who was named a co-conspirator in the alleged spying operation was a relatively low-level KGB agent who may never have met Mr. Walker. Instead, they said, the diplomat had been assigned to pick up documents that Mr. Walker left at seconded sites.

Mr. Walker, his brother, son and a California man who is described as his closest friend, have been arrested in what the authorities describe as the most damaging spy case in 30 years. All have served in the navy. All pleaded not guilty.

The KGB scheme, officials said, was designed to offer maximum protection against surveillance by American law-enforcement agencies. The officials cautioned that many, and perhaps most details of the purported scheme will never be known unless Mr. Walker, who is accused of forming the spy ring, begins to cooperate with law-enforcement authorities.

What is known, officials said, has been determined largely from personal papers, travel receipts and telephone records that were found in searches of Mr. Walker's home and office in Norfolk, Virginia, as well as statements made to investigators by his son, Michael L. Walker, and brother, Arthur J. Walker.



John Anthony Walker Jr.

Born 1937, Washington, D.C.; high school dropout; divorced Barbara Joy Crowley, 4 children; Navy 1955-76, chief warrant officer; set up 3 private detective agencies.



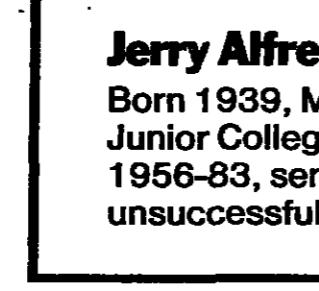
Michael Lance Walker

Born 1962, Vallejo, Cal.; graduated high school, Norfolk, Va.; married Rachel Sara Allen; Navy 1982 to present, yeoman third class, USS Nimitz; clearance for routine fleet information.



Arthur James Walker

Born 1934, Scranton, Pa.; University of Scranton 2 years; married Rita Clare Fritsch, 3 children; Navy 1953-1973, lieutenant commander; employed by VSE Corp., defense contractor.



Jerry Alfred Whitworth

Born 1939, Muldrow, Okla.; graduated Coalinga Junior College; married Brenda Leah Reis; Navy 1956-83, senior chief petty officer; unemployed, unsuccessful at stock market.



The International Atomic Energy Agency, a United Nations agency, is based in Austria. According to intelligence specialists, that has given the Soviet Union an excuse for posting a relatively large number of KGB agents in Vienna posing as diplomats. The Austrian government is thought to have relatively little surveillance of foreign intelligence agents, they said.

Andrew Denison Lee, a California man who admitted in 1977 that he had sold secret documents to Soviet agents about U.S. spy satellites, received espionage training in Vienna, officials said.

The FBI has said that it knows of at least eight meetings in Vienna between Soviet agents and Mr. Walker since 1976.

"I assume Vienna was the standard debriefing site," said Ray S. Cline, former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Because of their neutrality, Mr. Cline said, "Austria and Switzerland have been the spy capitals since the end of World War II." He added that Soviet agents preferred Austria. "The Swiss are pretty tough on intelligence officers," Mr. Cline said.

Other meetings took place in the Philippines and Italy, according to documents released by the FBI.

Mr. Cline, now professor of international relations at Georgetown University in Washington, said those countries were probably chosen because Soviet agents felt that law-enforcement agencies there were relatively lax in their surveillance of foreigners. "It would be a safer environment," he said.

Because of tighter security by American law-enforcement agencies, officials say, it appeared that relatively few, if any, face-to-face meetings between Soviet agents and Mr. Walker took place in the United States in recent years.

Instead, they said, the Soviet agents used sites in suburban areas near Washington. Parcels of information were left by Mr. Walker and retrieved later by Soviet agents, they said.

In exchange, they said, the agents used the same sites to leave packages of money for Mr. Walker. The officials said large cash payments to Mr. Walker for his information were made in the United States, another effort to avoid detection.

If Mr. Walker had received large amounts of money overseas, he would have risked being caught by customs officers when returning to the United States, said Mr. Crowley, the former CIA official who recently wrote a book on the KGB.

"It might have been discovered with the money, and it might have tripped a flag," he said. "It makes more sense to pay him in the United States." Law-enforcement officials say they believe that Mr. Walker received hundreds of thousands of dollars from Soviet agents but have so far been unable to trace most of the money.

Mr. Walker was arrested after leaving a bag containing more than 100 secret navy documents at a site in rural Maryland, the FBI has said.

Clues about the espionage operation were provided in a secret note reportedly written last year by Jerry A. Whitworth, the California man arrested in the case. According to the FBI, the note said that American locations were "always" used by the Soviet agents when they passed money to Mr. Walker.

The note also said that Mr. Walker passed along the secret information overseas, "although U.S. locations are used sometimes," the bureau said.

OFFICIALS said they had little information about a Soviet diplomat, Aleksey G. Tkachenko, who was recalled to Moscow after prosecutors named him as a co-conspirator. The FBI said its agents had seen him in the vicinity of the site in rural Maryland that Mr. Walker is charged with visiting on the night of his arrest.

The FBI has identified Mr. Tkachenko as a vice consul in the consular division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a relatively low-ranking diplomat.

Officials said that he may have been one of a number of KGB agents in the embassy who were periodically assigned to pick up material left by Mr. Walker at drop sites.

"Over the years, the case had become routine," said David A. Phillips, a former CIA agent. "More and more over the years the men got the job of going to these drop sites.

Some intelligence analysts say they believe that Mr. Walker's chief Soviet contact is a senior KGB official working in Moscow.

Mr. Crowley, who was the CIA's assistant deputy director for operations, said he expects Mr. Walker may have known the official for several years, and perhaps even been recruited by him.

While moving up through the KGB hierarchy, the official probably turned over the details of the case to other agents, Mr. Crowley said. But he suggested the official might have met with Mr. Walker on occasion.

They said that some spies who were caught in the United States in recent years had probably been given a uniform that he was allowed to wear at meetings with Soviet agents. This, they suggested, would have pleased Mr. Walker, who has been described by a former employee, R.K. Puma, as a self-deluded "James Bond."

"It's very possible that he is a commodore or an admiral by now," said Mr. Phillips, the former CIA agent. "That might appeal to Mr. Walker, and an astute Soviet agent would know it."

Mr. Walker retired from the United States Navy in 1976 as a chief warrant officer. "Most warrant officers wonder why they didn't become at least a second lieutenant," Mr. Phillips said. "Here was a situation where the Soviets could make him not only a second lieutenant but an admiral."

New Right's Elite, Disillusioned With Reagan, Directs Anger at His Foreign Policy

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They were key figures among the intellectual vanguard that endorsed

Ronald Reagan. Disillusioned with the Democratic Party, these articulate and combative neo-conservatives saw Mr. Reagan's election in 1980 as a vindication of their own view that liberalism had failed. They waited for Mr. Reagan to

reshape the foreign policy landscape, to deal firmly with terrorism, with the Soviet Union, with leftist insurgencies in Central America.

They are still waiting.

And, instead of applauding Mr. Reagan's

on well-informed speculation." Any training that Mr. Walker may have received probably took place in Vienna, where the Soviet Union has a large embassy and controls numerous safe houses, officials said.

"To say I'm extremely disappointed in the way the president is dealing with terrorism is wrong. I'm disgusted," said Midge Dector, an author who is executive director of the Committee for the Free World. "It's worse to make thumping speeches and do nothing, like Reagan, to be quiet and do nothing. He is substituting words for deeds."

Like many other neoconservatives, Midge Dector said Mr. Reagan should have taken military action and strong economic retaliation against Syria as well as other terrorist strongholds in the Middle East for the hostage incident as well as the car-bombing in Beirut of the U.S. Marine garrison in 1983, which left 241 Americans dead.

"To isolate Beirut airport now is laughable," she said. "Poor old Beirut airport. It's closed half the time anyway."

The intensity of Midge Dector's views on Mr. Reagan's foreign policy is more or less shared by a cluster of neoconservatives, a relatively small but influential group, many of them from New York. The members of this group, who began as Democrats, even Socialists in the 1930s, moved progressively to the political right since the late 1960s. Their ideas have been adopted in many Reagan administration programs. These include the early tax cuts and budget cuts, the drive to deregulate and limit social programs, and the foreign policy views often espoused by Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the former chief delegate to the United Nations.

"It is foreign policy, however, that is dominating the attention of this group of neoconservatives. The group includes such figures as Irving Kristol, the author, teacher and co-editor of *The Public Interest* magazine; Norman Podhoretz, editor of *Commentary* magazine and Miss Deeter's husband; and Michael Novak, a theologian who is resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

Burton Yale Pines, vice president and director of research of the Heritage Foundation, said, "Much of the neoconservative analysis, which I think is right, is that the foreign policy premises which drove the United States in the 70s were flawed, and yet Ronald Reagan seems to be conducting foreign policy on those flawed premises." The premises, he said, include the "false assumption fully developed under Jimmy Carter" that the United States has extremely limited options to react to crises as well as to the Soviet Union.

"We are not some giant tied down by the Lilliputians," Mr. Pines said, giving a view echoed by the neoconservatives.

Mr. Podhoretz has called Mr. Reagan a "crippled hawk" and said his refusal to retaliate in Beirut would not only spur further terrorist attacks but also send the wrong signals to the Soviet Union.

"Why should anyone believe the United States will risk millions of lives in defense of Europe against a Soviet attack or resist Soviet nuclear blackmail applied to the United States directly if even Ronald Reagan is unwilling to risk a handful of American lives in response to an aggression against the United States," he said.

"It's the latest in a series of episodes demonstrating that Reagan is, in fact, very prudent and cautious about using American power despite his fiery rhetoric," Mr. Podhoretz said. "I'm

very much disappointed. I looked, as many people did, to him to reverse the decline of American power since 1975 that left a dangerous tilt in the balance of power in favor of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Kristol, perhaps the nation's pre-eminent neoconservative, conceded he was "a little less upset about Reagan than Norman and Midge." He added: "I'm older. I'm more stoical about the way the world is."

But Mr. Kristol, 65, remarked: "This business of arms control; it really would have been more helpful if President Reagan said we're in favor of arms control if the Soviets are serious. It's comical for us to sit there in Geneva for weeks and weeks and wait for a Soviet proposal. It's a charade. It misleads the American people about the possibilities of arms control."

VEN ON an issue such as Nicaragua and Mr. Reagan's efforts to arm the rebels fighting the leftist government there, some neoconservatives are critical of the president.

"I don't think the appropriate U.S. action in Nicaragua is military," Mr. Novak said, "but I also don't think that the administration has been as forthright and constant in its effort as it ought to have been earlier. It's allowed the situation to fester for a good many years and not taken the situation as seriously as its own analysis would demand."

Mr. Novak said he was disappointed in Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy but not especially surprised. "I was at Stanford when he was governor of California and was disabused then of the notion that Reagan was an ideologue," he said. "He always naturally worked through compromise. He's a classic consensus-oriented politician."

will not have gotten his old job back, and in the chain of command he will serve under his former deputy.

But Marshal Ogarkov is a strong personality with decided views, and in picking him for such a key job, Mr. Gorbachev has made a statement that values continuity; such a break is considered unusual and a sign of considerable self-assurance.

The appointment also seems to indicate that Mr. Gorbachev has an affinity for Marshal Ogarkov's views. Marshal Ogarkov has argued that the Soviet Union must modernize its defenses, and that it must meet and respond to the technological challenge posed by the United States.

The theme fits neatly into Mr. Gorbachev's own emphasis on the need to put the Soviet economy on an equal footing with its high-technology rivals in the West.

But finally, by putting him back in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev has assured himself of Marshal Ogarkov's loyalty, establishing a relationship not unlike the one between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze at the Foreign Ministry.

Various patterns have already emerged in Mr. Gorbachev's appointments: the knack for surprise, the emphasis on proven talent and on modern approaches, and a shift away from the old men who have clung to their posts.

The reported changes at the Defense Ministry are a good example. The man who will succeed Colonel General Alexei A. Yefremov, 76, a member of the political directorate of the armed forces, is Alexei Litshev, a man in his mid-50s who heads the political section with Soviet forces in East Germany.

OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES. AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

"Surviving in a competitive environment," will be the theme of the sixth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties". The program, designed for senior executives in energy and related fields, will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. H.E. Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia and President of the OPEC conference, and John S. Herrington, U.S. Energy Secretary, will head a distinguished group of speakers from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States.

OCTOBER 24

KEYNOTE ADDRESS:
—Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.

COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE:
—Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.

—H.F. Kepplinger, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Kepplinger Companies, Houston.

—Alfred Parra, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (UK) S.A., London.

—Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS:
—Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.

HOW TWO MAJOR OIL COMPANIES ARE SURVIVING IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT:
—Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.

—Arne Johnson, President, Statoil, Stavanger.

HOW SMALL PRODUCERS AND DOWNSTREAM OPERATORS SURVIVE IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION:
—John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.

—Esa Malmivaara, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.

—Nichola Mongelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.

—Saud O. Oudah, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Dhahran.

CONFERENCE LOCATION:
Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PT. Telephone: (44) 937 8000. Telex: 263151. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact hotel directly.

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24-7-85

Herald Tribune

or

Maryland, the FBI has reportedly written off the California man as an informant. Walker, who can be reached at his agents' office, says that Mr. Walker's services overseas, if any, are used sometimes.

He had little information, Walker says, but was recalled to his office to meet with agents who had seen him a week earlier. Maryland's chief of the FBI's Baltimore office, Mr. T. Michael Tamm, says he is a relatively low-key

agent and has been one of the mainstays of the bureau's efforts to pick up leads.

The case had become too hot for a former CIA agent to handle, the government says. They believe he is now working for the CIA, assuming he was not the official partner whom he has been

described as the "NOB" (not the best) in the details of the deal.

Mr. Walker and his agents have not been able to contact him since he left the agency.

Some agents who were carrying on recent work had problems with him, but he allowed his work to go on.

The last piece of Mr. Walker's work is now in the hands of a former employee of the CIA, who is now working for the CIA.

He was not available for comment.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Dornier
Seeks Link
To Airbus**

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — The third executive of Dornier GmbH said Tuesday that the company is hoping to gain a formal link to the Airbus Industrie consortium by seeking a minority stake in Deutsche Airbus GmbH.

Deutsche Airbus is a subsidiary of West Germany's leading aerospace group, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, which owns a 37.9-percent share in Airbus Industrie, as does France's state-owned Aérospatiale. British Aerospace has 20 percent and Spain's Construcciones Aeronáuticas has the remaining 42 percent.

Manfred Fischer, chief executive at Dornier, said Tuesday that Dornier is interested in a stake in Deutsche Airbus "clearly below a 25-percent holding" and may be more than a 10-percent holding.

Mr. Fischer said he had held talks earlier this year with the MBB chief, Hans-Arm Vogels, to discuss a stake in Deutsche Airbus.

"So far MBB has made no express objections to our proposal of obtaining a stake in Deutsche Airbus," Mr. Fischer said.

MBB had no comment but the

**American Express
Had Flat Earnings**

NEW YORK — American Express Co. reported on Tuesday flat second-quarter profits, as a large loss from reserves set aside for its Firemen's Fund insurance subsidiary offset gains in its other businesses.

The financial-services company had earnings of \$140 million or 61 cents a share in the second quarter compared to \$139 million or 64 cents in the second quarter of 1984.

**Claims Mount
Against Carriar**

Reuters

HONG KONG — Carriar Investments Ltd.'s liquidators said Tuesday they were reviewing new claims worth about 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (about \$193 million) against the company.

They said the new claims could bring total deficiencies to more than 6 billion dollars.

The liquidators, the accounting firm of Arthur Young International, said the claims were not included in an initial estimate prepared by Carriar's directors after the company went into liquidation in November 1983.

A company official said it might be before the liquidation was completed.

company is to hold its annual press conference Wednesday when the Dornier interest in Airbus is expected to be discussed.

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Tiny Yugoslav Auto to Hit U.S. Market With Pitch to Entry-Level Buyer

(Continued from Page 9)

high, and the distribution and parts-supply schemes too expensive to make such a car profitable, the critics say.

But Mr. Prior contends that Yugo has many things going for it that the critics fail to consider.

Zastava's assembly workers are paid the equivalent of between 60 cents and \$1 an hour in U.S. dollars. The company produces 92 percent of its own components and raw materials, including steel.

"Our real concern is that there is

about a three-year window between now and the time that minicars will become a booting segment of the U.S. auto market," he said. "We have to use that window to create a brand name for Yugo — to make it the generic name for minicars in the United States."

There will be lots of competition. Japanese auto-makers such as Isuzu Motors Ltd. and Suzuki Motor Co. already are shipping "smaller-than-sub" subcompact to the United States. South Korea's

Hyundai Group and Daewoo Motor Co. also have plans to introduce subcompacts into the country within the next two model years.

Minicars will account for less than 1 percent of projected U.S. auto sales for 1985 but are expected to constitute 13 percent (1.5 million cars) of the domestic market in 1989, according to automotive market studies by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Mr. Prior and Yugo dealers like Mr. Phillips are betting that they

Commodore Pins Hopes on Amiga

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the first introduction of a major home computer system since IBM brought out its ill-fated PCjr two years ago, Commodore International Ltd. on Tuesday displayed its long-awaited Amiga, hoping the machine's dazzling color graphics and stereo sound capability will stem Commodore's multimillion-dollar losses.

The Amiga marks a sharp change in strategy for Commodore. It will carry a base price of about \$1,400, much more expensive than the Commodore 64 that put the company's logo-type in millions of living rooms. Company officials say it is aimed not only at home users but small businesses and students, making it a competitor of Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh.

The Amiga and the Macintosh are similar. Both boast good graphics and are built around the same microprocessor. But unlike the Macintosh, the Amiga's graphics are in color, and retailers and consultants who have seen the results describe them as stunning. Until now, they contend, computer-generated drawings of the Amiga's quality and resolution were available only on \$16,000 engineering workstations.

People who haven't said anything nice about a home computer in three years rave about the Amiga," said Bennett Wiseman, an analyst for Infocorp, a market research group in Cupertino, California. "This is the kind of computer that people really get excited about. But these days, that is no guarantee of success."

Right now, a guarantee is precisely what Commodore needs. In the quarter ended in March, Commodore lost \$20.8 million.

The basic Amiga model will come with 256,000 bytes, or characters, of internal memory, but the machine is designed to handle up to 8 million bytes in later versions.

About 27 software packages will be available when the machine goes on the market in September.

At \$1,400, the machine's price could be a problem, analysts say.

Like the PCjr, it may prove far too expensive for the home user. But

Clive Smith, a Commodore executive, disagrees.

"This machine is really targeted at small businesses and professionals who will want to work at home," he said. "Undoubtedly some people will use it for entertainment and education, but that is not the main market."

Analysts are skeptical, but say

Commodore should be able to sell

50,000 to 100,000 units by the end of the year. That figure depends partly on how many computer retailers agree to carry the machine.

**Profit Declines
At British Gas**

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's government-owned gas corporation, a candidate for denationalization, announced on Tuesday a 17-percent decline in its pre-tax profit.

Sir Denis Cooke, the chairman of British Gas, said at a news conference that 1984-85 profit fell to £1 billion (\$1.39 billion) from £1.21 billion the previous year.

Sir Denis said British Gas had faced stiff competition in all its main business areas last year. The company will retain its monopoly of the British gas market, and Sir Denis said denationalization would allow the corporation to expand its exploration program to areas outside the British Isles.

Italy's 600-Million-ECU Offer Said to Be Fully Subscribed

Reuters

In the Euromarket Tuesday, the Italian Treasury's 600-million-European-Currency-Unit of eight-year Treasury certificates has been fully subscribed, par bond market sources said.

They said the issue is callable after seven years at par.

Fees comprise a 1.5-percent selling concession, a 1.5-percent management fee and a 1.5-percent underwriting fee. The bonds are available in denominations of 1,000 ECU and will be listed in Luxembourg. The pay date is Aug. 29.

Australia Gas Light Co. issued a 50-million Australian dollar bond due in 1992 and priced at 100%.

The issue pays 13 percent and was not immediately quoted on the grey market.

Fuji Bank Ltd. and Mitsui Bank Ltd. in separate London newspaper announcements, said they are calling \$25-million floating-rate certificates of deposit issues for early redemption.

The Fuji issue, launched in 1983, will be repaid on Sept. 11 at par, while the Mitsui issue, also launched in 1983, will be repaid Aug. 30 at par.

Exxon said profit in the second quarter fell to \$745 million, or 99 cents a share, on revenue of \$11,538 billion, against a profit of \$801 million, or \$3.10 a share, on revenue of \$12,571 billion a year earlier.

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It said \$545 million, or 71 cents a share, of the decline in earnings reflected an extraordinary charge against earnings to establish a contingency for losses in the oil-pricing case. Without that charge, earnings would have been \$1.29 billion, or \$1.70 a share.

For the first half, Exxon said earnings fell to \$2.07 billion, or \$2.70 a share, on revenue of \$46.23 billion, against a share of \$2.83 billion, or \$3.39 a share, on revenue of \$49.21 billion.

Phillips, the nation's eighth-largest oil company, said second-quarter profit fell to \$110 million, or 49 cents a share, on revenue of \$3.99 billion, against profit of \$2.31 million, or 51.63 cents a share, on revenue of \$4.05 billion a year earlier. Earnings per share from the previous year were adjusted for a recent 3-for-1 stock split.

For the first half, earnings fell to \$216 million, or 64 cents a share, from \$244 million, or a restated 92 cents a share. Revenue dropped to \$8 million from \$8.01 million.

**The Global
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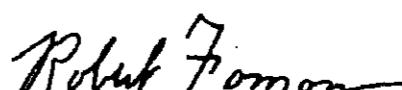
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

E.F. Hutton Talks...**"Thank you."**

That's the most important thing we can say to our 17,500 employees and our thousands of customers and clients. The loyalty and support of our clients and the commitment to excellence and integrity of our employees is what built our reputation over 81 years and what has seen us through the trying times of these past few weeks. You are the best.

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247-85

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Danish Bank Names New York Branch Head

By Brenda Haggerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S, one of the largest commercial banks in Denmark, has announced the composition of the top management of the branch that it plans to open in New York in November.

The bank said it has recruited Werner Stange, a senior vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, to serve as general manager of the new branch, its fourth overseas. Mr. Stange set up Morgan's offices in Zurich and Frankfurt.

He will be assisted by Bent Hansen, who has been appointed deputy general manager of the branch. Since August 1983, Mr. Hansen has been responsible for Nordic American Banking Corp.'s Danish unit.

The establishment of the New York branch is a result of Copenhagen Handelsbank's decision earlier this year to sell its 25-percent stake in the New York-based consortium, Nordic American Banking, and the bank's continuing international expansion, which in 1984 led to the opening of its other overseas branches in London, Los Angeles and Singapore.

Pharmacia AB, the Swedish pharmaceuticals and biotechnology company, has appointed Lars-Erik Utterman, president of its Dutch subsidiary, Pharmacia Nederland BV.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait has appointed Mohammed Abdurrahman Yahya as chief general manager. Mr. Yahya, who in 1981 was appointed general manager with specific responsibility for the credit, financial planning and personnel development areas of the bank, succeeds Matt van der Wee, who will continue as an adviser to the board.

Robeco, Europe's largest investment group, has opened a representative office in Tokyo to be headed by Bas Van Wersch, who previously was Robeco's portfolio manager for Southeast Asia. Bechtel Capital Inc. has appointed Raymond Portlock president, succeeding the late Sydney B. Ford. Mr. Portlock moves to Beijing from San Francisco, where he was with Bechtel Petroleum.

Evan Galbraith To Be a Director

KLM Orders 10 Airliners From Boeing

The Associated Press

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—Evan G. Galbraith, 57, the U.S. ambassador to France, who is leaving his post later this month, will become a director and senior adviser of Morgan Stanley International, the international arm of the privately held international investment bank, Morgan Stanley & Co.

Prior to his appointment as ambassador to France by President Ronald Reagan in 1981, Mr. Galbraith, a lawyer, had 20 years of experience in international investment banking, beginning in 1963 at Morgan et Cie in Paris.

deputy managing director of the company.

Cheese Manhattan Bank has appointed Jeremy Jewitt, assistant general manager, U.K. corporate banking. He was assistant general manager of the New York-based bank's branch in Paris.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in New York, Off in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK—The dollar rebounded in New York after nervous and volatile trading Tuesday but dealers said downward pressure remained despite favorable factors for the dollar.

The dollar had declined in earlier European trading.

"The dollar still feels weak," said James McGratty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York. "We have to consolidate before it moves lower, but there is growing evidence that the dollar's retreat has more significance than we were willing to attach to it."

The volatility in New York was caused by traders and speculators, but dealers said the longer-term downward trend was attributable to some good selling by overseas institutions, such as pension funds and trust accounts.

In London, the British pound

rose to \$1.4010 from \$1.3975. Dealers said the pound had benefited not only from the dollar's weakness but from the flight of some money from the troubled political situation in South Africa.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 239 Japanese yen, down from 240.65 yen Monday.

In London, the pound rose to \$1.4125, compared with \$1.3895 Monday.

Other late New York prices and comparable Monday rates included: 2,883 Deutsche marks, up from 2,8690; 2,3640 Swiss francs, up from 2,35; 8,740 Swiss francs, down from 8,72; 1,923 Italian lire, down from 1,930; and 239.10 Japanese yen, down from 239.25.

Earlier in European trading, the dollar fell as bearish sentiment overpowered a positive report about the U.S. economy, currency dealers said.

The dollar rose briefly following the announcement. "But 20 minutes later, it was back where it stood before the announcement and then it weakened," said a dealer in Frankfurt.

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SPORTS

Mexican Cup Hope Runs Spain's Gauntlet

International Herald Tribune

much about it at this early stage," he says.

"But the World Cup's always at the back of my mind, and I expect it will come increasingly to the foreground as the months pass."

Those months, Sanchez might

Johan Cruyff hobbled away from it.

Diego Maradona fled after surgery to his leg.

And if Hugo Sanchez is to fulfill

his destiny, he has 10 months to do the Spanish boot.

Quite simply the most gifted

player Mexico has produced, Sanchez is expected to return home the

professor's son next May. His

nation's one authentic World Cup

hope depends on him.

Both Sanchez and the country

will know there is no valid insur-

ance policy on his making the team.

"I have to try not to think too

about it at this early stage," he says.

"But the World Cup's always at the back of my mind, and I expect it will come increasingly to the foreground as the months pass."

Those months, Sanchez might

feel, pass more comfortably if he were not Spain's most wanted mercenary — its hottest shot, most coveted transfer prospect, most obvi-

Hugo Sanchez is far and away the best foreigner in Spain, and perhaps better than our own superstars," commented Ramon Mendoza last month after Sanchez, already the top First Division scorer with 19 goals, had won the Spanish Cup for Atletico Madrid.

Mendoza happened to be at that

time president-elect of big brother

Real Madrid. The intent of his flattery was crystal-clear: "I would love to see Sanchez wearing the white of Real Madrid," he said.

The news that Mendoza had talked with the Mexican, as had Barcelona last summer and half of Europe's elite this year, precipitated passion-

ate "Sanchez Must Stay" demon-

strations.

The attractions are obvious. San-

chez, two weeks ago, should be

coming to his peak. Small, stocky

and explosive, he has a blistering

turn of speed, an appetite for big

occasions (witness his goals against

champion Benfica), his scintillat-

ing display in a 4-0 thrashing of

Real Madrid) and a flair for the

spectacular overhead scissors kick.

He also, until now, has proved

pretty adept at looking after him-

self.

That art — a mixture of judicial

retreat, awareness and, when neces-

sary, getting one's retaliation in

first — was, he says, taught him by

the wily Brazilian Cabral, with

whom he shared goal-scoring out-

fits before leaving Universidad Na-

cional Autonoma de Mexico for

Atletico in 1981.

Atletico, in debt a reported \$4

million (about \$5.5 million), has

walked a financial tightrope during

Sanchez's time in Madrid. It pays

him \$25,000 or \$20,000 depending

on which media source you believe,

but, with Europe beckoning, it

could ill afford to be without the

match-winner.

So the tightrope now is under

Sanchez's feet.

He sees the World Cup horizon,

but cannot simply prepare to be at

his peak on arrival. First, his club

and its tens of thousands of hungry

fans expect him to run to the break-

ing point for them.

It would be of course be human

nature not to go quite so often

where danger lurks, the thought of

which must have hammed his Atletico

president while the summer

tiding was under way.

And yet, far away, Mexico City

calls, Mexico, where his skills were

honed daily in the streets around

Jardin Vauban's home, where his

father Hector had once played soccer as a

career because it didn't support six

children — two of whom, Hector Jr.

and Horacio, also became soccer

pros, and another, Hugo's sister

Herlinda, an Olympic gymnast in

Montreal.

So the man has sporting pedigree,

and he married into sport, too, his wife being the daughter of a

soccer coach. Another coach, Rosa

Milutinovic, laments having had to

work to Sanchez, who last

played for his country four years

ago.

"Rosa tells me young Luis Flores

and I could be the ideal combination," says Sanchez. "And though I

have no regrets about coming to

Europe, I hope the coach is right

and we can do better than the terri-

ble results in 1978, which for me, at

19, was very traumatic."

God (and Spain's defenders)

willing, Sanchez has a year to go on

dreaming of a greater homecoming.

He is hardly able to forget how

Mario Kempes was called from

exile with Valencia to score the prodig-

al goals that gave Argentina the

1978 World Cup.

Perhaps he also saw how fleeting

Kempes's glory was, how within a

couple of years the Argentine was

on the road looking in vain for

someone to believe he could climb

out of his subsequent ditch.

The wise sportsman may dream

his dreams. But he also builds in

something for the future. And

whatever 1986 brings Hugo Sanchez

he anticipates, a decade from now,

making a living by pulling

the point for them.

It would be of course be human

nature not to go quite so often

where danger lurks, the thought of

which must have hammed his Atletico

president while the summer

tiding was under way.

And even if inflation and bonus

payments make million-dollar

earnings commonplace in the future,

few thoroughbreds are going to

approach John Henry's bankroll

of \$6,597,947.

But cold numbers don't begin to

convey John Henry's virtues or his

significance in the sport. In an era

when the cost of thoroughbreds has

skyrocketed and only the super-

rich can afford the best-bred horses,

he was a reminder that the little

man still can strike it rich in racing.

He was, too, the only one who

could afford to take a chance on

the little man.

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OBSERVER

Gone With the Scribes

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—It's been a long time since anybody in the United States has called baseball "the national pastime." People under 30 may doubt that anybody ever did so, yet such is the truth.

All summer long radio voices and sportswriters vibrated about "the national pastime." As summer ended, "the national pastime" culminated in "the fall classic." That was the World Series.

It's been a long time since anybody called the World Series "the fall classic," except for the occasional aging sportswriter who learned his clichés in the days when sportswriters were called "the scribes."

It's been a long, long, long time since anybody called sportswriters "the scribes."

When baseball was, as Red Smith used to say, just a game that children can play, it bred a childhood language bloated with zest and malarkey, a circus language used by Barnum's clowns to wink at the crowd as if to say, "Look, we all know this is hokum, but isn't it fun?"

Behind the gaudy lingo was a sophisticated view of life in which dignified language was deemed unfit for matters that were basically bunkum — like baseball.

Now, though, we have "the sports industry," which not — definitely not — just games that children can play. This is high-stakes capitalism. Lawyers, accountants, agents, physicians, judges, arbitrators, labor leaders often take up more of the sports page than the players. That's fun.

There was a lovely illustration of the grown-up state of affairs a few weeks back when Howard Cosell, on ABC's "Monday Night Baseball," asked Dave Winfield of the New York Yankees if there was bad blood between him and the Yankee owner, George Steinbrenner. Cosell was trying to infuse a bit of boyish zest into a very dull TV game, but Winfield was having none of it.

He smiled tolerantly at the question, as one might smile at a child who'd been asked if eating spinach would make him as strong as Popeye, and said, "It's just business, Howard."

As Calvin Coolidge observed, business is the business of America. Business is for grown-ups; business is for big bucks; business is not for fun.

Business, being serious, required a serious language to match its gravity. Sportswriters — no longer "the scribes" — had to concede that calling baseball "the national pastime" was misleading nonsense.

For years dull people who read newspapers with straight faces had been writing editors to argue that since horse-racing attendance far exceeded baseball's, it would be more accurate to call horse racing "the national pastime."

More cynical types observed that there were dozens of other activities that might be more properly called "the national pastime."

Which had always been true. "The scribes" had always known this truth but had risen above it because they knew a higher truth to wit, that the pursuit of truth has nothing to do with fun at the ball park.

Even in the time of "the scribes," everybody knew it was silly to call the World Series "the fall classic," but talking silly was part of the pleasure adults took from sports when they were just games that children could play.

The fact about the World Series was that it was not a classic but a prime-time television special performed at the end of a complicated playoff schedule that was likely to produce a contest between mismatched teams on cold, late-fall nights that often feel more wintry than autumnal.

As in other divisions of the sports industry, television riches have produced comically bloated salaries so that journeyman performers receive hundreds of thousands of dollars for eight months of mediocre work. Most people can no more grasp why players getting such gravy ought to be on strike than they can understand why the owners are angry because the players won't make them stop paying such outrageous salaries.

This is business as incomprehensible to most as the corporate rating game businessmen play in Wall Street. Business — hey, there's an authentic national pastime.

New York Times Service

Elizabeth David, the Master of the Laconic Recipe

By Charles Rosan

OME of the recipes in Elizabeth David's first book, "Mediterranean Food," published in 1950 and said to have completely transformed the eating habits of the British upper middle class, were picturesque rather than practical. The Greek dish called *pistici*, or hrawn (head-cheese), is one example:

"A pig's head is boiled for hours in water strongly flavoured with bay leaves and peppercorns.

"When cooked it is cut up into chunks, the juice of 3 or 4 lemons is added to the strained stock, which is poured over the brown, arranged in large earthenware basins and left to set.

"Not very elegant, but usually very good."

Many of the other recipes in the book are more easily negotiated, but the improbable ones are not beside the point if one wishes to understand Elizabeth David's charm. Within a few years of the appearance of "Mediterranean Food," and above all with the publication of "French Provincial Cooking" in 1960, she was accepted by many as the most important living writer on food. This position is confirmed by her new book of essays, "An Omelette and a Glass of Wine" (Viking, \$18.95), a collection of her articles over the last 35 years.

David's supremacy does not come from her style — which is serviceable, plain and a little brusque — or from any attempt to write fancy prose. Although she often reminisces about places she has visited and meals she has eaten (particularly French Provincial meals that represent the cooking she knows best), this is not a significant part of her writing.

David's basic medium of expression is the recipe. David treats the form somewhat high-handedly, but her mastery of it is evident, and she presupposes a reciprocal mastery on the part of her readers. The directions tend to be laconic: "simmer until done"; "cook in a moderate oven." Beginners might be advised not to start with her book. Cooking is learned above all by watching other people and by trial and error. More significantly, the finest recipes do not always



Elizabeth David: "That is the authentic recipe. One of them anyhow."

inspire the most sympathetic reader to cook — or even to eat.

This is particularly true with David. Not only were the more improbable recipes beyond the grasp of her original readers, so were most of the ordinary ones. She admits it in the preface to the French edition of "Mediterranean Food":

"This book first appeared in 1950, when almost every essential ingredient of good cooking was either rationed or unobtainable. To produce the simplest meal consisting of even two or three genuine dishes required the utmost ingenuity and devotion. But even if people could not very often make the dishes here described, it was stimulating to think about them: to escape from the deadly boredom of queuing and the frustration of buying the weekly ration; to read about real food cooked with wine and olive oil, eggs and butter and cream, and dishes richly flavoured with onions, garlic, herbs, and brightly coloured southern vegetables."

David spent the war years in Cairo, Alexandria, Egypt, and had been a student in Paris. "Mediterranean Food" made the past come alive, and it did so the way poetry evokes an exotic or long-vanished ambience.

This is why the most extravagant of David's recipes are as revealing as those that can be more easily realized. In fact, some of the most difficult are, paradoxically, the simplest to carry out. She describes the reaction to one in her new book:

"On page 96 of 'French Country Cooking' is a four-line description of *el pote y all*, the French Catalan peasant's one-time morning meal of a hunk of fresh bread rubbed with garlic and moistened with fresh olive oil. When the book first appeared in 1951, one reviewer remarked rather tartly that she hoped we British would never be reduced to breakfasting off so primitive a dish. I was shaken, not to say shocked — I still am — by the sly expression of British superiority and by the revelation, unconscious, of the reviewer's innocence. Believing, no doubt, that a breakfast of bacon and eggs, sausages, toast, butter, marmalade and sweetened tea has always been every Englishman's birthright, she ignored countless generations of farm laborers, mill workers, miners, schoolboys, whose sole sustenance before setting off for a long day's work was nothing more substantial than a crust of coarse bread or an oatcake broken up in milk, batter-milk, or when times were good, in thin broth, when bad in water."

We might notice here the perhaps unintentional contrast between the drab English life evoked by "a crust of coarse bread" and the simple but spicy

existence of the Catalan peasant with his "hunk of fresh bread rubbed with garlic." This is not a breakfast difficult to make — except that the old-fashioned bread that makes a decent basis for rubbing with garlic is by now more nearly impossible to find in the French countryside than in New York or Paris, and expensive wherever it turns up.

David is a writer of pastoral, as are many of the finest writers on cooking. Pastoral is a literary form that evokes a golden age, a time when life was uncomplicated and pleasures were simple. Good cookbooks may introduce us to exotic cuisines and transport us to the romantic Orient (or Scandinavia or Latin America) without our setting a foot outside the door, but the cookbooks that touch the heart most strongly are those that take us back in time — to mother's cooking and childhood memories or to an ancient and more splendid age.

David wishes to return to a mythical past — when food was fresh, unadulterated by chemical preservatives, unspoiled by sham and pretentiousness. It is this mythical element in her work that explains its emotional power.

The greatest influence on her is perhaps Edouard de Pomiane, a researcher at the Institut Pasteur in Paris who gave informal talks about cooking on French radio in

PEOPLE

Yet Another Big Trove Located by Florida Divers

Mel Fisher, whose divers are still hauling up the first part of an estimated \$400 million worth of gold and silver from a Spanish galleon that sank near Key West, has located another major treasure 300 miles (490 kilometers) away. "After spending the whole day out here off Key West, bringing up lots of silver bars, I went last night and celebrated, and then I told my crew from Fort Pierce had just hit it also," Fisher said. The boat from the wreckage, just off Fort Pierce, included a double-handled gold cup etched with rabbits and peacocks, a gold snake bracelet and hundreds of gold doubloons worth an estimated \$55,000 each. Fisher and his Treasure Salvors Inc. had just completed a 15-year search for the royal Spanish galleon *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, which sank in a hurricane in 1622, when they found wreckage that may be from five treasure ships, half of a fleet that went down in 1715. Fisher's crew have been working in the area of the first five ships, hauling up about 7,000 silver coins from one wreck alone. The new treasures were amid wreckage far from the original five, indicating that the missing five might be close by. At the Key West wreck, Fisher said his team had brought up more than 200 silver bars by Sunday and lost count by Monday.

"When I saw the Herod Atticus theater here, I knew it was the perfect place for 'Priam.' Its semi-circular stage and the enormous arches in the background are a wonderful setting," the British composer Sir Michael Tippett, 80, said in Athens after his opera "King Priam" was staged in the ancient theater. Tippett said the Herod Atticus could have been built especially for "King Priam." The opera's story, from the Iliad of Homer, tells of a king of Troy who had to live with a prophecy that his son, Paris, would be the cause of his death. The open-air theater at the foot of the Acropolis was built in A.D. 161 by Herod Atticus, a patron of the arts and consul of Rome, in memory of his wife. The conductor of the Athens performance, by the Royal Opera, was Elgar Howarth — who in 1962, at "King Priam's" world premiere, played the work's opening note on second trumpet.

Excerpted from an article in *The New York Times* by Charles Rosen, a pianist and teacher at the State University of New York in Stony Brook.

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